

Fig. S1. Colocalization of an apical marker (DPPIV) and a lysosomal marker (lamp2) in the epithelial cells in the small intestine from P12 Rab8ab double knockout (DKO) mice. Large intracellular vacuoles of DPPIV colocalized with lamp2 are observed only in a villi of DKO intestine (arrows). Mesenchyme underneath the epithelial cells is stained in BKO (asterisk). Bar, $20\mu m$.

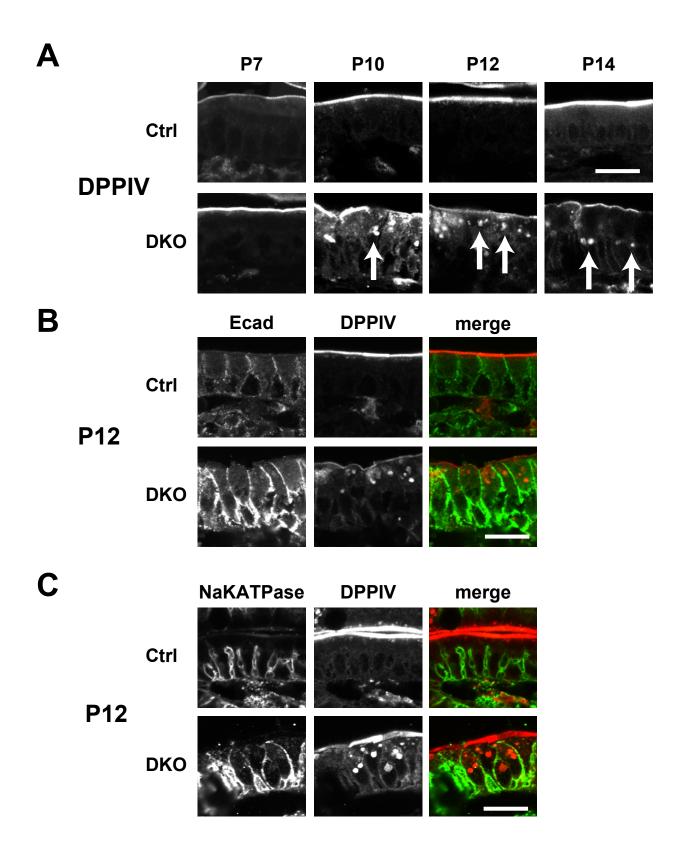


Fig. S2. Localization of an apical marker (DPPIV) and basolateral markers (E-cadherin and Na K ATPase) in the epithelial cells in the small intestine from control (Ctrl) and DKO mice.

- (A) Localization of DPPIV in control (Ctrl) and DKO mice at P7-P14. Intracellular vacuoles of DPPIV are shown by arrows.
- (B) Localization of E-cadherin (green) and DPPIV (red) at P12.
- (C) Localization of Na K ATPase (green) and DPPIV (red) at P12. Bars, $20\mu m.$

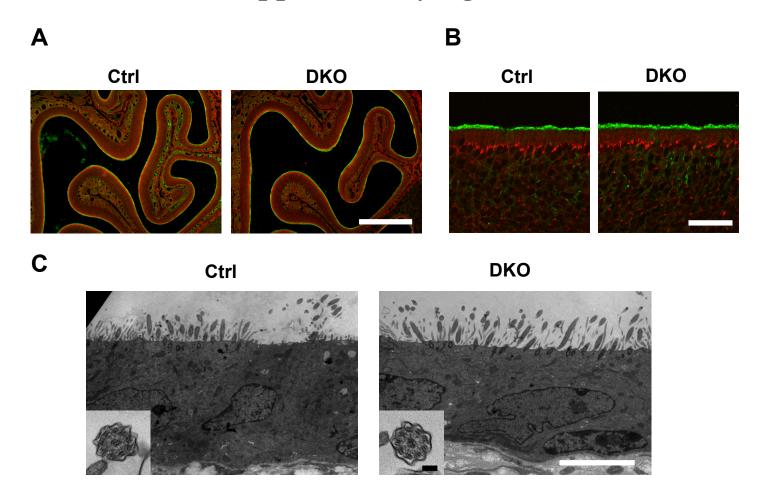


Fig. S3. Morphology of primary and motile cilia. (A) Morphology of nasal epithelium in control (Ctrl) and DKO mice at P14. Acetylated tubulin (green), golgin97 (red). Bar, 500_{μ} m. (B) High magnification of Figure S3A. Bar, 100_{μ} m (C) Electron micrographs of airway epithelial cells from P14 control (Ctrl) and DKO trachea. Cross sections of motile cilia were shown in the inset. Bars, 10_{μ} m and 0.2_{μ} m (inset).

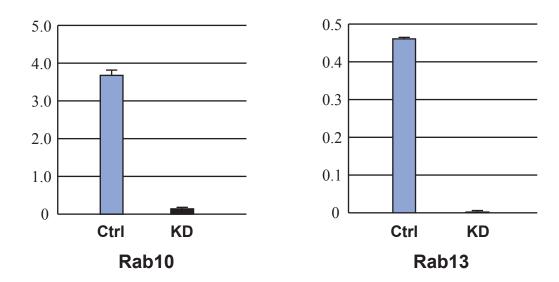


Fig. S4. Knockdown efficiency measured by real-time PCR.

The amounts of Rab10 (left) and Rab13 (right) mRNA are measured by real-time PCR. Both of them are greatly reduced after siRNA treatment.